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New Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, JANUARY 8, 1893.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-MM. Baihant, Blondin, Fontane. Cottu and Charles de Lesseps were examined together by Magistrate Franqueville; Charles de Lesseps and M. Fontane have made full statements to the Government; stringent measures for repressing disorder have been taken - John Morley, in a speech, said that he feared it would be impossible to do anything in the direction of meeting the wishes of the Irish at the coming session of Parliament Vice-Admiral Fairfax has been acquitted of negligence in relation to the stranding of the British warship Howe.

Congress.-Both houses in session. - House The District Appropriation bill was discussed. Senate: The Quarantine bill was discussed and suspension of immigration would not conflict with treaty obligations.

Domestic,-Mr. Blaine underwent an unfavorable change, and was weaker than for several days. = The President nominated Henry Clay Evans, of Tennesce, for First Assistant Postmaster-General. - Governor Flower gave a hearing to members of the City Reform Club of New-York on the Constitutional Convention bill == Three persons were killed and four injured by an explosion of gas in Pittsburg.

City and Suburban.-Most of the indicted officials of Brooklyn and Kings County gave bail. - There were fewer cases of typhus fever == St. Luke's Methodist Church will be sold. -- New-York pilot-hoat Edward Cooper, No. 20, was reported lost at sea; her crew was brought to this port by the steamship La Campine. The upward movement in stocks continued. The principal trading was in Sugar Refining.

The Weather.-Forceast for to-day: Clear or fair and warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 27 degrees; lowest, 14; average, 201-8.

Traffic was considerably interfered with yesterday both on the North and the East rivers by the unusual quantity of heavy ice with which their surface was dotted. Most of the slips were choked with large hummocks, and the result was that many of the ferry-beats experienced not only great difficulty but also much delay in discharging their passengers. On the East River at the Catharine Street Ferry the Republic was kept out of her slip for more than an hour by the ice.

Attempts have been made from time to time to break out of the Tombs, but that burglars should break into the gloomy pile on Centrest., as they are reported to have done at an early hour yesterday morning, is believed to be without precedent. The object which the robbers had in view was the huge safe in the office of Clerk James P. Keating, of the Special Sessions Court, and its battered condition shows that they nearly succeeded in their attempt to rifle its contents before being frightened into flight. It was only the other day that another of our city prisons was broken into and the entire silverware of the Warden carried off. Under the circumstances it may be considered advisable in future to build prisons not so much with regard to keeping criminals in as outlay. The time and money have been worse to keeping them out.

Inasmuch as the existence of the present Cabinet in England depends upon the acceptance of its Home-Rule bill by the Nationalist members of the House of Commons, it is pleasant to learn from the London special cable dispatch which we publish to-day that Messrs. Justin McCarthy, O'Brien, Dillon, Sexton and Timothy Healy, who have each been taken into the confidence of the Government in the matter, have now expressed their full and entire satisfaction with the measure projected by Mr. Gladstone for the settlement of the Irish Home-Rule controversy.

but the finding of the Grand Jury touching the local bilis for the celebration of the discovery. Yesterday, in response to a cordial invitation from the District-Attorney, they appeared in the Court of Sessions and gave bail. Mayor Boody was not of the number. But it is difficult to understand how it happened that he was not brought to book along with the Supervisors, Aldermen, contractors and the rest. In the circumstances, if they were guilty how could he as the responsible head of the city government have been innocent?

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

The City Club was organized last spring for the purpose of securing honest and efficient municipal government. Men of all parties assisted in its formation. The sentiment which called it into being was shown to be strong and prevalent by the rapid growth of the organization. Within a few months the membership became very large, and the financial basis was sound from the beginning. Its creed was simple and direct, untainted by partisanship or prejudice of any sort. "We believe in good local government and will endeavou to get it." That was virtually the mutual pledge of all who joined. The object was laudable and the means adopted to accomplish it seemed to be well chosen. The movement was apparently fortunate also in the time of its inception. Certainly the hour had arrived for striking a hard blow at the theory and practice of municipal administration in New-York. The members of the City Club felt no doubt on that point. Their union on a single article of faith was of itself conclusive. Moreover, a National election was approaching, and it was thought that the campaign would supply a convincing test of the sincerity and courage and determination which inspired the club at the very time when such a demonstration would be most conspicuous and valuable, namely, in the first year of its existence. It was noted with special satisfaction that a large proportion of the Democratic members were outspoken admirers of Mr. Cleveland, and there fore could be trusted to keep right on with the work of municipal reform, whoever might be nominated for President, uninfluenced by specious appeals to party loyalty.

Under these anspices and with these expectations the City Club began its career. Thousands of men whose names were not on its list of members belonged to it in spirit. All the circumstances attending its birth promised a long life of incessant activity and useful-It seemed that here at last was an organized force capable of removing mountainous burdens and establishing a new order of things. A refreshing breeze blew through the town and a new day appeared to be breaking-nay. rather to have gloriously dawned. The early meetings of the club were resonant with hopes and resolves just on the verge of fulfilment There couldn't be any mistake about it. The wisdom of age and the fire of youth were combined in the most felicitous and effective manner, not to criticise and repine, but to achieve, And the fast lengthening roll of members gave assurance that there would be inexhaustible resources of vigor and enthusiasm to draw upon It was a luxury to be alive last spring.

But alas, as the fervid blasts of summer succeeded to the mild and genial warmth of May the youthful prodigy began to languish: and not later, we think, than the 22d of June its vitality having been completely exhausted it withdraw altogether from public observation. This was indeed a mysterious and unexpected disappearance. Everybody was asking what had become of the City Chib, and nobody seemed to know, or at least cared to tell. Certainly there was urgent need of its is a system that breeds disease at all times; inspiring presence and leadership. A powerful and audacious combination was at work to strengthen the grip of a profligate and tyran- walls of the lodging-room. nical machine upon the people and institutions of New-York, and the young giant that had sprung into being for the express purpose of where vagiants can be ledged at public ex- Church has been more free from internal disrescuing the community from such a fate was pense. Otherwise they would lie on dooramended; the Secretary of State reported that nowhere to be found. There were some who steps or in the streets and perish from cold." made a show of keeping up their spirits. is merely going through a material process of development," they said, "and will presently reappear upon the scene and show its teeth." But it came not through all the long, bright summer, nor caught one fleeting glimpse of the solemn splendor of October days and nights. It was mourned sincerely, and then -for such is human nature-it was forgotten.

But suddenly, on November 9, if our memory serves us, a rumor filtered through the community that the City Club was still alive. Incredible, but true! It was not dead but sleeping, and now, having become thoroughly aroused from its long slumber, it is seen to be in just about the condition in which it dropped off last June, and preparing to make a noble fight against Croker, Gilroy, Scannell, Koch & Co. Hurrah! Every good citizen must hope for its success. We promise our heartiest co-operation. But we cannot help deploring that it slept clear through its first and best opportunity, and awaked to discover the enemy behind intrenchments of enormous strength.

GOVERNOR FLOWER ON GOOD ROADS. The movement looking to the radical improvement of the roads of this State has been given a healthy impetus by the observations on the subject which Governor Flower addressed to the Legislature in his annual message. The Governor submits a table of statis tics showing by counties the annual cost of highway maintenance in New-York. table is a powerful argument in favor of road reform, since it demonstrates that the average cost of highway maintenance for each county is about \$54,000. In view of these figures sensible farmers and all others who are directly interested in roads may well ask themselves. Are we getting the worth of our money? Is not this \$54,000 per county practically spent without our receiving anything approximating to an adequate return? It appears from the Governor's table that Ulster County last year expended 55,560 days' labor and \$61,126 in cash on her roads. Nevertheless, "The Kingston Freeman" is moved to remark: "We defy any one to drive through the length and breadth of the county and discover one-tenth of this than wasted, and the roads were never worse

even in the days of the first settlers." There is no reason to think that Ulster is an of happiness. exceptional case. Probably her roads are as good as the large majority of the roads of the State. That is to say, they are fair to middling in the summer, but a terror during a good part of the rest of the year. And why? Because the system under which they were built and are repaired is about as bad as it could well be. The man who has a road tax assessed against him and proceeds to work it out commonly knows no more about real road repairing than he does about the nature of the mineral deposits in the mountains of the moon. And the same remark may be applied to nine-

\$22,000 annually in a sinking fund could still effect a saving of nearly \$17,000 "from the amount now expended, besides having something instead of nothing to show for the

money. Boards of Supervisors, the Furmers' Clubs, the was permitted to encounter its mad fury, seems Leagues for Road Reform and other organcarefully to look into this matter? Is it not fair to assume that if Ulster, by treating herself to first-class macadamized reads, could save make the same excellent investment on the same favorable terms?

It is generally conceded that road reform has ome to stay in the United States until it has been accomplished. The fact remains that, so far as this State is concerned, it is as yet mostly on paper or in the air. THE TRIBUNE lately expressed the hope that local leagues for good roads, to work with the National League which was formed in Chicago last fall. would speedily be organized in every county of We renew the suggestion, and and sometimes limping triolet and rondeau! New-York. ommend to all interested the salient paragraph in the Governor's message to which reference has been made. It is well calculated to produce a road reform revival.

A MONSTROUS EVIL.

One of the compensations for the typhus scare is Superintendent Byrnes's denunciation of the police lodging-houses. He has condemned the present system not only as a standing disgrace to the city, but also as a menace to public health. He puts the case plainly and cogently. The filthy and foul tramp applies for a night's lodging at the station-house. There is no medical officer on duty capable of rassing intelligently upon the applicant's physical condition. The police sergeant admits the nnwashed bundle of rags and the doorman conducts it to the rear overcrowded, ill-ventilated room, where it sleeps on a board over night, If there are typhus germs in that bundle the conditions promote their rapid distribution among the other lodgers of the night. In the morning the doorman arouses the tramp-and takes him out, and then goes to the rooms of the captain, sergeant, roundsmen and patrelmen o call them and make their beds. If he has come in contact with contagion he is in the way of communicating it to the police force. The tramp himself, if he be infected with typhus, has been enabled by a grotesque and horrible caricature of public charity to spread disease among a filthy swarm of station lodgers.

With cholera in front and typhus behind this town there are the strongest possible reaons on sanitary grounds for the abolition of the station lodging-rooms. On an ordinary winter's night about 450 of these tramps and vagrants sleep in twenty police stations of the city. When the weather is bitterly cold the number is swelled to nearly 600. No argument is required to show that these lodgingrooms are natural breeding places for discuse. These swarms of lodgers in time of pestilence are as dangerous as the caravans of Eastern pilgrims, which carry chalera from country to These vagrants are dirty; their clothing is filthy; they are huddled together around a hot stove; they breathe an atmosphere of tenches as they sleep; and from that close, ill-ventilated room, where they have been influences over night, they emerge in the morning to roam at will through the town. Whether or not there is typhus or cholera in the city, it and the only safeguard that is adopted is a fresh coat of whitewash now and then for the

"It is a bad system," men will say, "but it is a necessary evil. There must be places nomination or Church. Perhaps no other taken of this matter. Possibly the danger of plague this year will warn the municipal nu- Church was brought to an end, while reports thorities and the public that every one of these lodging-rooms as now conducted is a hotbed of disease. Then there will be no idle talk about a "necessary evil."

What should be done? Every one of these police ledging-rooms should be closed. In their place should be established a series of municipal lodging-houses conducted on the principle that some equivalent in work must be rendered for shelter. A vagiant when he applies for lodging at a police station should be sent to ome place where he can be properly cared for over night, fed in the morning and forced to work for what he has received. His ragged clothes should be taken from his back, steam laundered and dried over night. He should be compelled to take a hot bath, and be provided with clean linen and a decent bed. After a good meal in the morning he should be set to work to earn the equivalent for what he has had. Then when he leaves the house he will be cleaner and in better health and morally aided to become something better than

a degraded drunkard and an incorrigible tramp. There is nothing impracticable about this plan. The experiment has been tried in London, Boston, Philadelphia, Indianapolis, Baltimore and other cities. Invariably the results have been salutary. Such a system operates, as Mr. Riis has said in one of his luminous articles, "as a sieve that sifts the tramp from the honest out-of-work." Such lodging-houses invariably tend to lessen the number of tramps and to discourage vagrancy as well as to promote public health and to prevent the spread of contagious diseases. The present system of station-house lodgings breeds tramps, disease and moral contagion. It is a monstrous evil which should be abated without delay.

THE USES OF WINTER

Those who spend the season of winter in complaining about its discomforts, and longing for the advent of spring, show great lack of ity, was embodied in a homely analogy. wisdom. For human life is short enough at best; and instead of wasting about one-fourth don," he said, "on which more horses died. of the year in grumbling about its peculiarities, the thing to do is so to adjust ourselves fact that it was perfectly level. Consequently to these peculiarities that we may extract from the season, forbidding as it is, the full measure

The Wine of Life keeps oozing drop by drop, The Leaves of Life keep falling one by one,

How senseless, therefore, to cast aside, as not worth the having, so large a percentage of our precious deposit, because, as now perhaps, we shiver with the cold, or because in midsummer we shall swelter with the heat!

Moreover, a love of winter ought to be one birthright, as children of the North; and if our feverish and overheated civilization has made us degenerate in this respect, then civilization has not been an unmixed blessing. The son of the North has abundant reason to sing the several citizens of that city will live to regret
—if they do not already do so—that Christopher
Columbus ever embarked in the business of
discovering America. It is not, indeed, the
discovery which distresses these gentlemen.

Mr. Gladstone's career has shown that a
meatan moral and physical stamina which has
made him the dominant force to-day in the
dominant force to-day in the
world's civilization and progress. If its wild,
chaotic storms sc meetimes find their reflection
in the lawless excesses of his life, on the other
discovery which distresses these gentlemen.

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into.

The election of Edward Murphy, ir., to the
United States Senate will not necessarily interfere with every measure in which Mr. Cleveland
form of his recreation—that of felling trees in
form of his recreation to not or the total cellipse of the sun,
the lawlest that fifty

miles of macadam roads, and after paying the tellectual, no less than his physical, strength, exercise has been exaggerated. He has always annual interest on their cost and placing and his gift of leadership in the government been fond of walking just as Wordsworth was; strengthened and developed by the tonic rigors of winter. The viking of old, who set out in his frail craft on a voyage to glory or death, he little cared which, in the teeth of Would it not be a profitable exercise for the the winter's raging storm, exultant because he a strange and even uncanny figure to his deizations in Ulster's fifty-nine sister counties scendants to-day, as they curl themselves around a coil of steam pipes, and lament because they will presently have to walk at least two blocks to catch an overheated car. Rude thousands of dollars the rest of the State could and barbarous, too, seem to our super-refined senses the stirring lyrics of the old Norsemen scalds, celebrating the coming of the Storm King, and the frost-laden breath of the winter's blasts. Actually they seemed to find an inspiration in the theme! They gloried in storm and stress, and heard in the rear of the tempest a voice that spoke to them of achievement, of conflict, of victory. How these mighty old sea kings and sealds would have scorned a race which listened only to poets who handled a lute, and whose only strains were the limpid

And their scorn would be deserved. cannot, with impunity, grow away from the habits which made our forefathers strong and great. The growing custom of avoiding winter as we would avoid a pestilence, by migrating to the tropics, or by living in houses having a worse than tropical temperature, is one fraught with danger to us as a people. Only by retaining our love for the Norseman's winter can we hope to retain the Norseman's sturdy virtues.

CHURCHES AND THELR WORK.

Four events have attracted some attention during the last week which may have more connection than at first appears. One is the earnest and thoughtful consideration by Presbyterian and other Protestant clergymen regarding the decadence of churches in the lower part of the city, and the difficulty of reaching the great multitude who live there. Another is the decision of the Presbytery in the case of Dr. Briggs, in effect that his teachings, though not by the majority entirely approved, did not appear to the majority to justify excluding him from the pale of Presbyterian ministers and preachers. Whether the case is to be appealed or not, it would seem that it can hardly fail to engage the attention of the General Assembly in some form, since an opposite decision has been rendered at Cincinnati in a somewhat similar case.

The thought which probably occurred to many thousand minds at once, when the result of this prolonged controversy was reached, was whether the intense zeal, the prolonged and patient labors, the unwearying energy, which have been expended therein, would have been more efficient in saving churches from decadence if entirely devoted to the work of reaching those who never enter a church. Sincere and earnest men, of learning and power, spent in assailing and defending each other more time and more vital force than would have sufficed, if otherwise directed, to make many missionary meetings interesting. No one doubts that the devoted missionary spirit is therethe intense desire to do good at any personal. sacrifice. Nor is there any one who doubts that there are fields within the city of New-York as much in need of missionary work and devotion as any that can be found in distant lands. But if those who are set apart to preach the glad tidings to all mankind have first to expend some years in controversy about points of faith and doctrine, it may be questioned whether the spectacle tends to gain for them the ears or the sympathy of those who need the Gospel most.

The spectacle, whether helpful or not, does not appear to be entirely confined to any deputes, which have attracted public attention, than the Catholic. But within the same last | furnishing the metropolis with a system of transwhich had excited strong feeling within that have been published of much broader and more far-reaching differences, between some of the highest dignitaries at the West and at the East, in which the immediate representative of the Head of the Church has taken some part. These events all suggest one thought. Those whose mission it is to save the lost and lift the fallen do not strengthen their influence by controversies with each other, whether about modes of procedure or precedence in authority, or about beliefs and dogmas. When every purpose and every thought are subordinated to the uplifting of mankind by means of religious teaching, a Church has power. It is only too evident that its power is not increased by disnotes between those who are teaching the same truth and serving the same Master.

THE DEAD LEVEL OF WORK.

Mr. Gladstone's intellectual activity has remained even in his declining years one of the marvels of public life. His melodious voice has lost its peculiar resonance and purity of tone, but there are few other indications of far more imperative needs than the removal of his eighty-fourth year. Of him it can be said in Scriptural phrase that his eye is not dim nor his natural force abated. In political leadership, in controversial polemics and in genius for public affairs he is still a giant among Englishmen. For six years Unionist policy was grounded upon the assumption that he could be worn out and broken down; but that was a fallacy. After having outlived the leaders of his own generation with the single exception of Prince Bismarck, the Prime Minister remains a conspicuous example of the survival of the fittest.

How can the intellectual vigor and extraordinary vitality of this leader of men be accounted for? That is a question which Mr. Gladstone himself is pre-eminently qualified to answer. His explanation, when recently asked what was the secret of his remarkable activ-There was once a road leading out of Lonthan on any other, and inquiry revealed the the animals in travelling over it used only one set of muscles." Continuous employment of the same physical powers on the same lines involves exhaustion and deterioration. It is varied and symmetrical exercise of all the muscles that lies at the base of any sound system of physical training. The same principle is rightly applied to the mental functions. It is not work that breaks down the men of our time, although it is the busiest of all the ages. What is destructive to nervous force and intellectual vigor is continuous concentration of purpose upon the same object. What the great majority of workers need is not the rest that comes from complete cessation of activity, but rather the rest that is involved in change of employment and thought.

quoted estimates that Ulster could build 300 his almost godlike tenacity of purpose, his in- Hawarden Park; but the importance of such his interested. It may, indeed, rather tend to be proposed to be p gentleman, riding, hunting, fishing or cricket, he has never displayed much inclination. While he has invariably arranged his life so as to allow the natural man a fair degree of fresh air and physical exercise, he has not followed any system of hygienics. What he has been careful to do is to avoid continuous intellectual labor on the same level. He has never been so deeply immersed in public affairs as to lose sight of his early classical studies, or his refined taste for Italian literature, or the varying phases of religious or economic controversy or the trend and tendencies of English fiction. Always at work in Westminster or in his library, he has never lacked either inclination or leisure for taking up subjects of opposite kinds. This has been the secret of the wonderful intellectual vigor which he has never farled

The brain of a great worker like Mr. Gladstone, or Goethe, or Kant, needs precisely what the eye requires: the restful effects of changes in the angle of vision. It was a habit, which the Prime Minister formed early in life, to be constantly studying yet never wearying himself by exclusive devotion to any one subject. It has not only tended to make him a manysided man with inexhaustible resources for interesting the public in his speeches, writings and personality, but it has also prolonged his life and kept his working power unimpaired. It is not hard work that kills men in this overwrought, busy world. It is the dead level of continuous absorption in business or thought that slowly paralyzes the worker. Sir Henry Maine, starting with delicate health and pursuing with unremitting zeal his studies respecting the origin of law, was fast falling into a London grave when he received a commission for India. For a long period he had a complete change of thought and pursuit, and he returned to England with many years of successful labor in reserve. He had not been idle in India, but he had been enabled to work and to think at a fresh level and in a new way. That is what Mr. Gladstone has done all his

The elevated railroads are so congested, so overburdened with the business which they now do that the people of the city have ample reason for the most serious dissatisfaction. New-York had secured the World's Fair for 1893, how would it have been possible to transport the crowds to the fair grounds? Our Rapid Transit Commission has so far made a failure of its work. Could the elevated railroads have carried the tremendous throngs that would have come to New-York to visit the World's Fair? ---

Yes, and after the celebrated Troy brewer

has been elected to the United States Senate he may be known in select Democratic circles as the Marquis of Rensselear or, perchance, the Duke of Snapminster.

It is an interesting piece of news which comes from Utah. That enterprising territory is credited with the determination of sending triends some photographs. He came to one of the to the Chicago Exposition a silver statue of man who has been selected to pose as the typical would be a degree or two worse for poor Juliet than heroic size of "a typical American." The gentle-American is the Hon. Buffalo Bill. This is an admirable selection. If Wiffiam only manages to carry himself as well in silver as he does in fiesh he will create an immense sensation. Endeavor meeting, which is always held before the Of course he will be taken standing in his stirrups astride a kicking bronco with a triumphant look upon his face as of one who has just been pitted against a dozen flerce Indians and has killed the entire outfit, thus saving the Deadwood coach, including the mail bags and the passengers. Here is a great opportunity for some sculptor who has plenty of genius.

Tammany and the Elevated Railroad have been too strong in the Rapid Transit Commission which has failed to accomplish anything toward is. It now seems born, do some dr well nigh certain that New-York must wait for out, and much damage was done many years before its people can get from the Battery to the upper part of the island with argument it was voted that on the eve preceding ease, speed, and comfort. Tammany is entitled every fire the town officers should carefully examine discredit of defeating Rapid Transit in

In one of his messages Mayor Grant took the view that the institutions on Blackwell's Island ought to be removed to distant points and that placed under cover, where it would be protected from the Island should be converted into a public park. Tammany seems to be determined to carry out some gicantie job in regard to Blackwell's Island. Mayor Gilroy in his message takes the view that it has long been a reproach to the city that the unfortunate who are the legitimate wards of the people are generally sent to Blackwell's Island, which he says is associated in the public mind with a penal institution. He thinks it advisable that the penal institutions on Blackwell's Island should be removed to Riker's Island. It is safe to say that any such scheme ns this is not inspired by considerations of public interest, but is brought forward as a means for imposing still heavier burlets upon the taxpayers, and of affording opportunities for Tammany contracts, Tammany "divvies," and Tammany commissions. The city of New-York has any of the institutions on Blackwell's Island

Who dares to say that the present era marks the Twilight of the Poets? The audacious one who prefers this charge cannot have seen the returns from Brooklyn. In the columns of The Eagle" of that city has lately appear d a Fare well to 1892, or something to that effect, which is deserving of attention. Two stanzas of this production may be quoted as samples of what Brooklyn can do in the poetry line when it gets right down to business:

Within the tomes of ancient time
Thou'lt take thy place forevermore!
Thy deeds of wrong we'd ne'er enshrine,
Eut them deplore.

With sadness we doth say farewell; We're loth to part from thee, OH Year; The new one comes, we cannot tell, The new one comes. Shall we be here!

The bard is Mr. E. Clifford Wadsworth. He s entitled to congratulations. Than his there as not been a Brooklyn pen more keenly "tipped with the divine afflatus" since Ray Trum Nathan (Mr. or Miss?) accomplished the truly extraordinary feat of rhyming "Requiescat in pace" with Time shall ne'er efface."

Mayor Gilroy's fair words make his foul appointments all the more conspicuous,

Massachusetts has followed New-York in organizing a cremation society, and a number of well-known men and women are interested in it. No crematory has yet been built, some difficulty having been encountered in finding a site. The cremationists here had to obtain a site on Long Island in a not very eligible neighborhood, but little of the small success which has attended the movement in this vicinity can be attributed to the locality in which the crematory is situated. A few incinerations take place there, but the number has not been large in any year since the erematory was built, and there is small reason to suppose that the movement in favor of cremation as against burial is gaining ground. It will

House.

Attorney-General Rosendale holds that Ede County must pay all the expenses of the National Guard regiments which were summoned to Buffalo last summer to restrain the striking switchmen from violence. The amount is about \$180,000. It has already been paid by the State, but accord ing to the opinion just rendered the county must reimburse the State Treasury. It will be remem bered that the militia were called out by the Gov. ernor, and it was not the welfare of Eric County alone that was cared for, but that of the whole State. To require the county to foot the entire bill seems to involve a departure from the strice demands of justice.

PERSONAL.

John T. Rich, the newly installed Governor of Michigan, is a self-made man. His schooling was only that of the average farmer's boy, and he is himself . practical farmer to-day, besides being the president of the Michigan State Fair Association. He has served to the Legislature and in Congress, and was State Ray road Commissioner for four years, beginning with 1886.

Senator Hoar has been advised by his physician that his eyesight is fully restored, and that he may use his eyes for hard work as freely as during any time in his life. While he is making no plans for re-election, he denies that he over authorized the announcement that he latended to resign.

"Buffalo Bill" was in Washington a day or two last week to talk over with Secretary Noble a scheme fo e-tablishing a tig hunting park in the Northwest, which a number of wealthy Englishmen are anxious to secure Governmental privileges for. Mr. Cody represents them in the negotiations, and has just come on a fixing trip from Liverpool to advocate the project, lie goes on to La Platte, Neb., before recrossing the Atlantic.

The late General Robert E. Lee's daughter, Min Mary Curtis Lee, who is visiting friends in Baltimore just at present, spends little of her time in America she has twice made the journey around the world, and starts in a few days for Cairo, where she expects is apend the rest of the winter.

In his mesterly review of the career of Sir Isaac Newton before the Brooklyn Institute last Friday evening Professor Charles A. Young, of Princeton Callege, showed a disposition to regard the genius, the Callege, showed a disposable to the was then being cele-brated, as the greatest man who ever spoke the Eng-lish language, the lecturer holding that science, is which Newton made such magnificent contributions, was possibly a more important factor in civilization than art, literature or generalship.

H. C. Barnabee tells a Boston interviewer that pure accident determined his career for him. Some dramatic entertainment was to be given by the old Mercantile Library Association in Biston when he Mercantile Library Association in 1008101 when he was a young man; and the person who was to take the role of the typical Yankee was prevented by sickness from doing so. Baranboo was pressed into the service on short notice, but made an instantaneous success as a comedian. He was a chort singer for several years, but his debut in a concert was not made until 1865, the occasion being a benefit performance, in which Annie Louise Cary participated.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

One of the famous collections of coins in this country is that owned by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schome, of In dianapolis. It was made by William Winkler, of by Queen Victoria. Allsopp, of Barton upon Trent.
1s now Lord Hindlip: Eass, the pale ale man, is
1s now Lord Hindlip: Eass, the pale ale man, is
1s now Lord Ardinans, of Dublin stont fame, is
1s Columbus, Ind., who travelled all over Europe to
1s and Ardinans.—The New-York Mail and Express.

In the collection is a piece which is said. In the collection is a piece which is said to be the oldest Saxon coin in existence.

Ducllist (to one of his seconds)—You cannot imagine what agony I feel at the thought of my beloved Emily. Supposing I were killed!
Second—Don't let that frouble you, my dear friend. In that case I would marry her straight off.—(Intransigeaut.

A Chicago paper tells of a young man who had just returned from Europe, and was showing his temb of Juliet, and, after giving an account of it, said: "Juliet's esophagus is full of cards." cold polson, to say nothing of its utter impossibility at this late date. He wound up with a glowing talk on Venice and the "Dratic" sea. A plous old lady of my acquaintance happened in at a Christian regular night church service. She was much impecially pleased with the singing. She said: "Oh, I do love to hear 'em sing! They sing with such

He-I think it is an outrage that the ladles wear high hats in the theatre. She-Yes, I must admit you men are much more considerate.

"Some of you who get in the front row are even so considerate as to leave your hair at home. You are too good for this world."—(Texas Siftings.

A correspondent says that the good citizens of Kempen, in Holland, where Thomas a Kempis was the engines, pumps, etc. One of the greatest profits of the town was the toll exacted at the gates. The Council wished to increase the income, and instead of increasing the toll it voted to double the number of gates. This same Council also ordered the sun-dial to be taken from the court-house common and the weather. But of all the queer things that are told of Kempen and its people nothing is so absurd as this: Grass grew on the top of a very high tower, and the only was these droll Datchmen could think of to get it off was to hoist a cow up and let her eat It.

Coroner-You been to be certain that the deceased necidentally fell into the water. How do you know that this is not a case of suicide?

Witness-He was a brither Scot, an' had a wee bottle of whiskey on him wi' ne'er a hip ta'en oot.—
(Pick Me Up.

The pleasing person who was asking some months ago, "Is it hot enough for you?" is now buttenholing his fellow-man in order to ask him if this doesn't look like an old fashioned winter. A boy one day last week called on a Jefferson-ave.

A boy one day hast week called on a seneral and merchant concerning a place.

"I want an office boy," he said in reply, "if I can get the right kind of a one. Do you want a job?

"Yes, sty," responded the boy, "but before I take it I'd like to know if there is any chance of promotion."

"Well," said the merchant, thoughtfully, "that designed in the law. The last one we had been owned.

pends on the boy. The last one we had here owned the whole place before he had seen with us sixty days." (Detroit Free Fress. It is stated that the ladge of the Lord Mayor of

London contains diamonds which are valued at £120,000. That's all very well, but the trouble must he that when he wears the badge the Lord Mayor is liable to be mistaken for the headlight of a locomo-"No. sir: blandleigh can't bave my vote. He's

"No, sir. Handledge can't leave my care to once altogether. There's no magnetism about him, you know."

"You don't know the man; you should see him when he's round with the boys. He can stand up and tell his little story with the best of 'em, and when it comes to drinking he lays 'em all out."

"Is that so! He's more of a man than I thought. I guess he's the man to vote for, after all, but his appearance is agin him."—(Boston Transcript.

The papers in the Northwest say that everywhere in that region water powers are being taken up and

utilized to create electricity. So cheap is this process that the use of coal is out of the question. No light and no power can be created so cheaply as that where a mountain stream has been made to do the work. What was an experiment a short time ago has now become one of the most remarkable industrial developments of the time. In nearly all the North-Sataes which are hilly or mountainous Westerr these water powers are abundant. Swift streams are flowing down everywhere. These are just what the electricians want. Finding a stream anywhere within five or ten miles of a thriving town, they are ready to light that town and furnish power cheaper than it could ever be furnished by the use of coal. This, to a great extent, is the practical solution of the question of cheap light, heat and power.

Private Theatricals.—A Rehearsal.—The Captain-At this stage of the proceedings I've got to kiss yea, Lady Grace. Will your husband midd, do you think? Lady Grace—Oh, no! It's for a charity, you know! —(Punch.

A food crank has arisen, who says that the bunana is the universal food and clothing of the human race. He claims that before long bread, muffins, porridge soup, pies, beer and sausages will be made out of bananas. Besides that, an indelible ink can be made out of the skin, and a beautiful cloth can be made out of the fibre.